of THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWEST. BALTI ( AND OHIO BAILBOAD, WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. through value are now randally, except Sanday, from Wash

at Comberland or Pledmont.

r Parkersburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia rouths 2.40, p. ut., train. For Marietta and Commont Bailrond tal

Loave Washington for Baltimore at 6.10 and 7.45, a. m., and 3.40 at 4.35 p. m. On Sunday st3.40, p. m., only.

Leave Baltimore at 4.30 and 8.50, a. m., and 3.50 and 5.50, p. m. to Sunday 4.450, a. m., only.

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JAMES A. EVANS, Agent,

CUMMER ARRANGEMENT .- The steamer GEDRGE PAGE will run as follows: we Alexandria at 4, 8, 10, 12 o'clock, a. m.; 2, 4, and 6 o'clock,

The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will ron at opposite ours. Fare 13 cents, Whaley's omnibuses connecting with the Page and Collyer, will save the Capitol, and corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, be same time the boats leave Alexandria.

June 8—cod—4f RICHARD WALLACH, President.

JOTICE TO TRAVELLERS .- NEW ARRANGE-MENT, WITH GREATLY IMPROVED SCHEDULE.—FROM WASHINGTON DRIECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST IA POTOMAC STEAMERS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAC RAIL. VIA POTOMAC STEAMERS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAC RAIL-ROAD LINE—Two fast daily libes from Washington for the South and Southwest. Beats leave their betths, shot of oth street, at 0½, a.m., and 7½, p. in. Passenjers by the morning beat can obtain a line breakfast on board and cripy a pleasant sail of 3½, hours down the beautiful Potomac, passing in full view of Mount Vernon. By the evening beat they insure a good supper and a rest of four hours in comfortable berths er state rooms, and arrive in Richmond in time to comest withall the trains for the South and Southwest. The great southern mail is conveyed over this route, it being 44 miles shorter and 100 miles less railroading than by any other route, making certain connexious to

REBURG, RICHMOND, AND PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA; WELL SOFTEN, N. C.; CHARLESTON, S. C.; AUGUSTA, GA.; MOND ORDER, ALA., DIRECT TO NEW ORLEANS AND ALL SOUTHER

attanongs, Hontavuie, Allanta, publishing, Knoxyille, Mintavier, Schwille, Grand Junction, Montgomery, and New Orleans.

For through tickets and further information of the route, inquire he southern ticket office, No. 372 Pennsylvania avenue, one do southern ticket office, No. 372 Pennsylvania avenue, one do southern ticket office, No. 372 Pennsylvania of tills street.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S

SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish
the following leading British periodicals, viz:
1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (conservative.)
2. THE EDINBTEGH REVIEW, (whise)
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (tree Church.)
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (tree Church.)
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (tory.)

h. III.AUGNOODS EDINBORGH MARKEN, (1973)
These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of treat firthin—while, tory, and radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on science, interastive, mortality, and religion, they stand, as they have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day throughout the world that can be possibly obtained from any effect source.

WE have now on hand one of the largest and most varied assortments of STERDSCOPIC PICTURES offered in the city, on glass or paper, plain and colored, consisting of views of the principal places of the United States.

We have also, is great variety, Eliott's colobrated groups of performed domestic seemes, weckings, christenings, pic-nics, &c., &c., &c. We also offer a fine collection of stereoscopic instruments, at various styles, manufactured to our own order. These instruments and pictures form the pretitiest and most interesting present that can be offered twold or young.

TAXLOR & MAUSY, Booksellers.

The settlement of chains of any description on the executive de-partments and bureaus of government and Congress, and members of Congress; expecially claims of the distant and adjacent neverpaper press for subscriptions and advertising, his experience being such as no enable him to turnish the necessary forms and in cructions to par-tice lavying such, as well as attending to having advertisements in-serted in any or all of the papers in the Destrict of Colombia or chee-where, on application by letter or otherwise to him; thus saving the expense of a trip to the city, and protoper returns made. Also, the negotiation of leans on good security, and all descrip-ions of business which may properly be classed under the head of a general commission brokerage.

Resonance: Hon. Wm. A. Hazris, (formerly of Missouris) Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, Col. Jas. G. Berrett, major; Richard Wallach, esq., and the proprietors of the newspaper press generally of Washington, Mesers J. & G. B. Invenport and Hon. J. S. Caske, Richmontal, Va.; Bov. Wm. S. Framer, Alleghang City, Pa., Col. A. T. Burnley, Frank-fert, Ky., and John O. Sargent, esq., New York city.

AMAR, MOTT, & AUTRY, Attorneys-at-Law, Holly springs, Mass, will practice in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson, the Federal Court at Positotoe; the Courts of the 7th Jadicial Phetrics of Mississippi; and will attend to the col-ection of Claims throughout North Mississippi.

## The Washington Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 264.

FOR RENT, either furnished or unfurnished, and

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALLED IN MAR:

ket, with lannease Honie and European Bemand.
The reason why, is that by mature's own process it restores the satural color permanently after the hair becomes gray supplies the satural floids, and thus makes it grow on hald heads, removes all indired; itself, and thus makes it grow on hald heads, removes all indired; itself, and the gray of the process, and thus cures all norvous headsche, and may be relied upon over all slicenses of the scalp and head, and the process of the scalp and the part from alling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful, and, if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become truy; their, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

rs, respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll ats., Brooklyn.

3a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the creat New York Wire Railing Establishment.) and 114 Market street,

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP FOR

ale—A scholarship in the Columbian College, for the whole term of four years, will be sold for a little more than half price to any person wishing to purchase one. The scholar-hip pay for room rent and tution, which is \$70 per year, 1 will sell for \$150 cash, as the original is worth \$250 or \$250.

Address CATALINE, care of T. B. J., Washington P. O., D. C. Dec 9—dif

ENGRAVER and designer in general, manufac-case engraver, wood engraver, music puncher, stendi cutter, copper-plate engraver, and libographer, is prepared to execute engravings on any metal—on gold, silver, brass, copper, steel, &c., in as good a workmanchip manuer as by any other establishment in the United States. The subscriber feels confident that all orders engraved to him will give perfect satisfaction, or no charges made.

A VAN CAMP, DENTIST, has returned to the operating rooms and residence 407 F street, between 6th and 7th streets, 4 doors from Post Office.

SIGN OF THE GOLD EAGLE.—Engravings—A

splendid lot of which is for sale at Wagner's, 255 Pennsylvani venue, upposite Kirkwood House. Framed or otherwise. Also, all kind of gilt picture frames. Dec 5—tf

Capital \$200,000 ! STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Wm. F. Bayly,
James F. Halday,
Joseph Bryan,
N. E.—No charge made for policies.
JAMES C. McGUIRE, President.
GRATON D. HANSIN, Secretary.

CARPETING, FLOOR OH-CLOTH, RUGS, MAT-

H. GILLET, Counsellor at Law, has removed bit office to his residence in Franklin Row, corner of K and Dirtreenth streets. He will continue to devote his attention principally to cause in the United States Supreme Court.

Oct 25—dif

FORMERLY THE EDUCT HOUSE,

tings, bruggets, Curtain interfact, and its grach as—
Velvet tapestry carpetings, new designs
Tapestry Brussels do m great variety
Extra basey 3-ply do very rich
Full sheets extra beavy and very rich floor of
any size or shape room, ball, or passage
Masaie, velves, and turbed rugs and mate
Coson and Casten mattings
12-4, 14-4, 16-4 draget cramb cloths
English druggets, all widths, by the yard
Very richly-embrudeered lace curtains
Setin bismes, broceatels, and reps for curtains
White, both, blue, and green shade liness
Stair rode, cyrtain fixtures, &c.

company in Washington having such a clause in its char-

Washington insurance company.

J. BAUMGARTEN,

great New York Wire Railing Establishment.) and 11s Market's St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Nov 18—43m

PHILADRIPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

WASHINGTON CITY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1859.

FOR SALE AND RENT. CONGRESSIONAL.

> Thirty-Fifth Congress--Second Session TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1859.

FOR RENT.—The Front Parler, and Bed-Room at-Mr STUART presented resolutions of the legislature of Michigan, instructing their senators and requesting their representatives in Congress to oppose any bill which shall have for its object the increase of the rates of

The following memorials and peritions were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. HALE: From William Dease, setting forth that he enlisted at Rochester, N. Y., in 1885, and was immediately marched to Nebraska Territory, where he had all the fingers on both hands frozen off up to the knuckle joints, and in consequence thereof is unable to perform labor of any sort; that in July, 1858, he was admitted to the Military Asylum, where he remained until the 5th of the present month, when he was arbitrarily and without just cause dismissed, and now, without property or friends able to support him, thrown early

trarily and without just cause dismissed, and now, without property or friends able to support him, thrown early in life, mutilated and maimed in his country's service, upon the cold charity of the world, he appeals to that country in whose service he was disabled for such support as Congress may deem him entitled to.

Mr. H. commended the case to the especial consideration of the chairman of the Committee on Pensions, in which he would have an opportunity of signalizing himself by an act of justice and huamanity.

By Mr. WILSON: From George W. Dorrance, chaplain at the Penitentiary, asking that the recommendation of the board of inspectors in regard to his compensation may be carried into effect, either by increasing his pay, or, if not, to take \$300 from the salary of the clerk and give it to the chaplain.

Paor. Woon—Dear Str.: Your Hair Restorative has done much good at this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing or several years, caused, itstippose, from a slight burn when I was quite an intont. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I mid that I have a fine head of hair new growing, after having used all other remedies known to no effoct. I think if the most valuable remedy new extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to me, your remedy. it to the chaplain.

By Mr. KING: From Jno. Reeves, of Brooklyn, N. Y.,
asking that the United States minister at Constantinople
may be instructed to submit to the Sultan his claim to
remuneration for services while employed and detained
at Constantinople to construct vessels-of-war for the

PROOF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost fact itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost fact bath. I have used but two half-plut bettles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studied with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own persunal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. HIOMAS, M. D.

No. 464 Vine street. Turkish government

By Mr. WARD: From Joseph M. Taylor, asking to be relieved from a judgment recovered against him as security for a defaulting postmaster.

Also, from Sampson McCown and Daniel D. Burress, making a like request.

By Mr. POLK: Two memorials in relation to putting stort to all tentils in the public lands.

The Restoratives is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz : harge, me-um, as small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one doi-r per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in operior dan the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the rice holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for to bottle. stop to all traffic in the public lands. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES,

Mr. DOOLITTLE, from the Committee on Indian Af-Mr. DOOLITLE, from the Committee on Indian Af-fairs, to which was referred the memorial of the guar-dians of the minor children of the mixed bloods of the Sioux Indians, reported a bill to authorize the sale of the scrip or certificates of certain mixed children of the half-breeds of the Dacotah Indians, issued under the act of Congress approved July 17, 1857.

Mr. FITCH, from the Committee on Printing, to which was referred the motion to print 10,000 copies of the re-port of the Committee on Pensions adverse to pensioning the soldiers of the war of 1812, reported in layor of print. ing 5,000 copies; which was agreed to.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. GREEN introduced a bill concerning courts in Kansas Territory; which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. BELL gave notice that, when an opportunity of-

fered later in the day, he would move to take up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, calling on the President for certain information which it was very important for the Senate to have before them, the consideration of which had been objected to by the senator from Virginia, [Mr. Mason,] and hence was laid over under the rule. When it came up he would so modify it as to do away with any objections that senator might have to its adoption. STATES.

SEAL, PRESSES,
OFFICIAL HAND AND BLOCK SEALS,
WATCH CASE ENGRAVER,
WOOD ENGRAVER,
MUSIC PROCEER,
STENCIL CUTTER,
OFFICE PLATE ENGRAVER,
&C. &C., &C. THE GENERAL APPRONRIATION BILL

Mr. HUNTER moved to postpone all prior orders, in order to take up the House bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1860. He desired to call attention to the fact that all of the heavy appropriation bills are behind; and, in addition, they must expect a loan bill and some other measure for raising revenue. If senators desired to avoid an extra session, they must give the appropriation bills precedence over other subjects. They had already consumed eight days on the Cuba bill, ard on all the appropriation bills together only nine days. He regretted that he was compelled to refuse courtesy to the senator who happened to have the floor on the Cuba bill, but somebody would always be entitled to the floor, and he would be constantly called upon to yield as a matter of courtesy. constantly called upon to yield as a matter of courtesy.

After a brief discussion as to the relation

accordingly taken up.

The first amendment reported by the Committee on Finance was to increase the appropriation for the compensation and mileage of senators from \$319,018 88 to

nance was to increase the appropriation for the compensation and mileage of senstors from \$319,018 88 to \$338,861 72; which was agreed to.

The next amendment was to increase the appropriation for clerks to committees, pages, police, horses, and carryalls from \$32,509 50 to \$35,004; which was agreed to.

The next amendment was to add an appropriation of \$1,558 32 for the additional police appointed June 12, 1859, during the present fiscal year; which was agreed to.

The following items were then struck out of the bill:

"To pay John C. Rives one cent for every five pages of the Congressional Globe and Appendix when the same exceeds three thousand pages for a long session of Congress, and fifteen hundred pages at a short session of Congress, per act of eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eleven thousand dollars.

"For the usual additional compensation to the reporters for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the first session of the thirty-sixt Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars."

An additional appropriation of five thousand dollars was made to enable the Secretary of Was to employ tem-

four thousand dollars."

An additional appropriation of five thousand dollars was made to enable the Secretary of War to employ temporary clerks in the office of the quartermaster general on bounty land service.

The appropriations for carrying on the operations of the United States Mint and its branches at San Francisco,

the United States Mint and its branches at San Francisco, New York, and New Orleans were increased \$176,800. An appropriation of \$20,000 was inserted to enable the Secretary of the Interior to have taken a census of the people of the Territory of Kansas, with a view to its admission into the Union as a State.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the VICE PRESIDHNT called up the unfinished business of yesterday, namely, the bill making appropriations to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation.

Mr. HUNTER moved to postpone the punished business, in order to continue the consideration of the appropriation bill.

Mr. STATEST.

DINNER PARTIES."

DINNER PARTIES will be furnished to families at 43, \$4, and 45 per head, or, if they prefer, a fired-class French cook can be sent to their resistence to prepare dinner for them at the moderate charge of \$2 for his services.

Those wishing to avoid the trenthe of marketing can have the best the market affects sent to their bouses at cast prices.

One or more Geleo, will be sent to any part of the-city for those who may desire it. I guaranty to furnish a better dinner than any of or establishment in the city, at a saving of 25 per cect.

Det 16—2meoif Course of the course of the city of the course of the city and a suring of 25 per cect. Mr. HUNTER moved to postpone the pufnished bustance, in order to continue the consideration of the appropriation till.

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Mr. FESSENDEN suggested that republican meinters acte more generally in attendance at a late hour because there were mole on that side prepared to discuss the subject than upon the other. It was clear to him that the Senate must choose between the Cubt bill and the appropriation bills. If they took up the Cuba bill and devoted time to it, they must fail to pass the appropriation bills; for, if the Senate should begin to-day and devote all the time left of the session to the consideration of the appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government, they would have no time to spare to other subjects. But the respectively of the whole matter with reference to an extra session of Congress and the passage of the necessary

the resp nsibility of the whole matter with reference to an extra session of Congress and the passage of the necessary bills for the support of the government was not with the republican senators, but with the majority.

Mr. REHD said his vote would depend upon the prospect of reaching a rote to night. If they were not likely to get a vote on the Cuba bill to-night he would prefer to go on with the appropriation bills.

Mr. SLIDELL said the question whether they could get a vote to night or not depended upon the number who were to speak upon the other side. He believed there were only one or two on his side who would desire to occupy time, and, although he would have the right to occupy time, and, although he would have the right to close the debste, he would waive that privilege if it should be nessary to economies time. He thought, if they insisted upon sitting, they could bring the subject to a close before they adjourned.

Ar. CLARK said senstors must then be prepared for a

NEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, y, Collamer, Crittenden, Bixon, Doolutile, Durkee, Fessenden, of Foster, Hale, Hannin, Herlin, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of moseew, King, Lane, Mason, Pearce, Bice, Seward, Simmons, ith, Suart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—33.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the legis-tive, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. The next amendment was to add to the end of the bill n appropriation of \$6,263 88 for deficiency in the ap-reprintion for the compensation and mileage of senators uring the present Congress.

Mr. HUNTER stated that this was rendered necessary

the admission of the new State of Oregon. The amend-ent was agreed to. The fellowing additional sections were added to the

On motion by Mr. HUNTER, the appropriation inting to \$34,000, for the Territorial government of

amounting to \$34,000, for the Territorial government of Oregon, were stricken out.

Mr. MASON ofered an amendment extending the time fixed by law within which the creditors of the late Republic of Texas may file their claims in the Treasury Department to January 1, 1861. After a brief discussion the amendment was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. BAYARD, the appropriation of \$14,967 for the salaries of the Attorney General and his cierks and messenger was stricken out, and \$14,367 was substituted, with a proviso authorizing the Attorney General to appoint, in place of the six clerks now in his office, one assistant, learned in the law, at a salary of \$3,000, and three clerks.

sufficient surplus in the contingent fund of the as fice in New York shall, under the direction of the fice in New York shall, under the direction of the Secre-tary of the Treasury, be applied to such alteration of the assay office building and the purchase of such machinery and implements as shall be necessary for the coinage of gold and silver buillion deposited for that purpose. Some discussion was had on the amendment, when the Presiding Officer decided that, as the contingent fund re-ferred to appeared to belong to the Treasury of the Uni-States, and the amendment was not proposed by a com-mittee, it was not in order.

States, and the amendment was not proposed by a committee, it was not in order.

Mr. GREEN, by direction of the Committee on Territories, proposed an amendment appropriating \$2,275 22 for deficiencies in the contingent expenses of Kansas during the administration of Gov. J. W. Denver; which was agreed to

was agreed to.

Mr. G. also proposed from the same committee an amendment increasing by \$5,000 the appropriation for the contingent expenses of Kansas during the present fisyear; which was agreed to.

Mr. G. also offered an amendment providing that the

Secretary of the Treasury shall allow and pay to surveyors of ports who have performed the duties of collectors of customs the same compensation, and no other, as is allowed to collectors for like services.

an appropriation of \$5,000 to pay the expenses of taking testimony by commission for the Court of Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to strike out the appropriations amounting to \$17.480 for beauty with the court of the court of the propriations are manufactured to strike out the appropriations amounting to \$17.480 for beauty with the court of the court Mr. BRIGHT reported from the Committee on Finance

Mr. CHANDLER moved to strike out the appropria-tions, amounting to \$17,480, for branch mints at Char-lotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, Georgia; which was agreed to—yeas 34, nays 15.

Mr. BROWN reported from the Committee on the Dis-trict of Columbia the following amendments; which were agreed to:

And to repay the corporation of the city of Wash-ington the compensation of twenty policemen, from the 30th day of July, 1858, to the 30th day of June, 1859, \$12,530-52.

30th day of July, 1858, to the 30th day of June, 1859, \$12,530 52.

For the compensation of twenty policemen in the city of Washington, to be appointed in the same manner as the Auxiliary Guards are now appointed, \$13,000.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered an amendment striking out the appropriation of \$46,700 for the assay office in New York. This amendment produced an animated discussion, and was finally rejected—yeas 14, nays 38.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment repealing all laws establishing the branch mints at Charlotte, N. C., hand Dahlonega, Ga., and authorizing the President to sell the sites and improvements thereon.

Mr. BAYARD moved to amend the amendment by including the assay office at New York.

Mr. BAYARD samendment was not agreed to—years 10, nays 33.

Set — And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the mileage of the senators, the representatives, and delegates in the Congress of the United States, in going to and returning from a sent in Congress, shall be twenty cents per mile, to be computed by the nearest mail route from the place of residence of such senator, representative, or delegate, in the same manner as now provided by law; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

to urge this question. It would be time enough to meet that question when it should arise.

Mr. SHITH remarked that if Oregon had come in, he be lieved it was not by the aid or vote of the senator from New Hampshire. If Kansas were now here, at the instance of her own people, presenting a constitution of her own choice, and asking for admission under it, he structure is not here; the delegate from Kansas in the other house states that she does not desire to come in now. She is recovering from that strocco blast which has swept over her and left desoistion to mark its track; and she desires to be left in peace until she can come in quietly. As to the population of Kansas, he believed that Oregon had one third more inhabitants than Kansas.

Mr. DUGLAS said that his objection to this restriction was well known; he had not modified his opinions on that subject in the slightest, nor did he expect to. If Kansas applied for admission at the next session with a constitution republican in form, and not objectionable in any way, he would vote to admit her, notwithstandstanding her want of population. He did not want a census laken there, because he was satisfied it would demonstrate that there was this want of population.

Mr. GREEN fegretted the excitement which had existed heretofore on the Kansas question, and said he must protest against the renewal of that controversy. A constitution formed at Leavenworth had been before the Committee on Territories for some tin g, and he was this day authorized to report agains, the admission of Kansas under it. This was on the ground to that the Lecompton constitution was not the will of the people of Kansas contend for her admission under that too. Litution; that instrument only received 4,542 votes, while the Lecompton constitution was not the will of the people of Kansas contend for her admission under an instrument which received a less number of votes than thalf-past seven o'clock the Senate admissed on the struction.

Without taking the question, at half-past seven o'clock

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States in relation to the protection of American citizens and their property while travelling across the lathmus; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed. The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in reply to a resolution of the House calling for a statement of the pay and allowance to officers of the navy and marine corps; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also laid before the holy House bill to authorize the

Also, laid before the body House bill to authorize the claims of the representatives of John Howertes to the entry of certain lands in Florida, returned from the Scuate with an amendment. The amendment was agreed to; to the bill is passed.

On motion of Mr. TRIPPE, of Georgia, under a sus pension of the rules—ayes 80, noes 39—the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to amend an act entitled an act in ad dition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States, approved May 14,

1856; and it was put upon its passage.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, explained the bill, remarking that it made no change is the law of 1856. He demanded the previous question.

The previous question received a second, and under the operation thereof the bill was passed—yeas 108, nays

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, called up the motion which he submitted heretofore, that the vote by which the bill to amend the laws relating to seamen on board ships regularly commissioned by the United States was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, be reconsidered.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that the motion to sider be laid on the table; which motion prevailed-

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, moved that the rules be

Mr. PHELTS, of Missouri, moved that the rules be suspended and the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; pending which—
Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, appealed to Mr. Phelts to withdraw his motion in order to enable him to move that the House take from the Speaker's table Senate bill to incorporate the Washington Monument Society.

Several Memmas chiected

to incorporate the Washington Monument Society.
Several Members objected.
Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, insisted that he was entitled to the floor, having merely given way last evening for the purpose of allowing the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Ansorr] to move that the House go into Committee of the Whole.
The question being taken, the motion of Mr. Pheles prevailed—ayes 87, noes 57.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Horkins, of Vir-ginia, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the gima, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Haren, of New York, that the mail locks, keys, a

SPECIAL AGENTS.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, moved that a proviso be MI. FOLTER, of Wisconsin, moved that a provise be added to the appropriation of \$75,000 for mail depreda-tions and special agents; that no special agent shall re-ceive more than \$1,600 per annum as compensation for his services; which amendment was rejected. MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

Mr. ABBOTT, of Maine, moved to reduce the appropriation of \$200,000 for miscellaneous payments to \$50,000; which amendment was rejected.

Mr. SPINNER, of New York, then moved to add at the

Mr. SPINNER, of New York, then moved to add at the end of this paragraph a provise that it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to furnish to Congress on the first Monday in December next, and each year thereafter, a detailed statement of the expenditures made under the head of miscellaneous payments, and that it shall not be lawful to use any of this money for the defence of suits brought against the Post Office Department for malfea-sance in office in derogation of the rights of citizens; which spendinger was agreed to which amendment was agreed to.

NEW POST OFFICE LAWS.

cluding the aspay office at New York.

Mr. Bayano's amendment was not agreed to—years
10, nays 33.

Mr. Trunsum's amendment was then adopted by a
vote of yeas 26, nays 17.

Mr. WHISON moved to amend the bill by adding the
following additional section:

Sec. — And be it further enoted. That from and after the passage.

Mr. SPINNER, of New York, moved that the paperson.

Mr. SPINNER, of New York, moved that a proviso be
sec. — And be it further enoted. That from and after the passage.

added at the end of the paragraph that the Postmaster General shall cause said new edition to be prepared by the regular force in his office without allowance for extra ser-vices, certify to its being correct, and give the contract for its printing to the lowest bidder; which amendment was agreed to—ayes 76, noes 44.

Eight lines or less make a square; longer advertisements in a proportion, and all payable in advance. Advertisements ordered twice or thrice a week will be charged 37 fg cents per square for ca-insertion after the first. Advertisements once a week in the daily, cents per square for each insertion. Special notices charged dos

It would be time enough to meet his statement upon good authority, and he left it to the

his statement upon good authority, and he left it to the country to judge for themselves.

Mr. ATKINS of Tennessee, inquired whether the gentleman would repeat what he said yesterday.

Mr. BLAIR said if the facts as they came to him were true, the Postmaster General was not above the suspicion which the country would draw from them. He stated that he understood upon good authority that the Postmaster General was the owner of a large body of land in Arkansus, which would be benefited by the road.

Mr. ATKINS stated that the Postmaster General did not own one foot of land on the line of the route, nor within eighty or one hundred miles of it.

Mr. BLAIR. Does he own land?

Mr. ATKINS. He does; and it is on the Mississippi river, at that,

Mr. BLAIR said be had it from gentlemen on the floor that it was situated in the second congressional dis-trict of Arkansas, and it might be true, as the gentle-man said, that it was not within eighty or one hundred

Mr. ATKINS and others inquired who were his in-

formants?

Mr. BLAIR replied that one was his colleague, [Mr. Craw,] and the other Mr. ENGLISH.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, said he never said any

such thing.

Mr. BLAIR stated it was his recollection that it was

such thing.

Mr. BLAIR stated it was his recollection that it was said in the presence of himself and Mr. Cranc.

Mr. CRAIG. I will make my statement.

Mr. BLAIR desired to call attention to a fact in regard to the location of this overland route which might explain some things upon which doubt had been thrown. At the solicitations of the national democrats of his State—"croute had been altered about one hundred and eighty-miles west of the first location, and about the distance which the gcutleman had now located the lands of the Postmaster General. He did not know anything in regard to the ownership of "sud there, but had stated that his information had been derived from conversation with his colleague and the gentleman from Indiana, which he had repeated. He made no imputation on the Postmaster General, except the inference which might be drawn from the facts which he had stated.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, regretted that this question had arisen; but it was due to himself and the Postmaster General, since his name had been used, that he should state what he knew about it. He had not understood anybody to charge that he, in any conversation, attributed improper conduct to the Postmaster General in locating the route. He could not sustain Mr. Esonus, because he knew nothing about the facts. In the conflict between the South Pass road and the Butterfield route, the enemies of Butterfield had made imputations on the Postmaster General. In repeating this he might have been misunderstood as making the repre-

tions on the Postmaster General. In repeating this he might have been misunderstood as making the repre-sentation himself. He never had said that the mail route sentation himself. He never had said that the mail route ran through Governor Brown's land. In the selection of that road there was more of politics than of enhancing the value of land or pioneering the Pacific railtroad through that section of the country. He would not attribute himself, nor suffer any gentleman to quote him as attributing, improper motives to the Postmaster General. He had said, and felt like repeating here and elsewhere, that the present administration of Mr. Buchaman was indebted to the Post Office Department for three-quarters of the whole of its popularity.

Mr. BLAIR stated that he had not quoted Mr. Chair as making any imputation upon that gentleman. He had quoted him simply for the fact. He wished to know whether the friends of the Postmaster General could deny that this land had touched the route as originally

that this land had touched the route as originally Mr. ATKINS. As far as I know, it does not.

Mr. ATKINS. As far as I know, it does not.

Mr. FLORENCE could speak advisedly that the route
did not pass within eighty miles, for he had asked the
question this morning. The route had originated not
with the Postmaster General, but with General Rusk, bewith the Postmaster General, our with the Postmaster General, Mr. BLAIR inquired how he knew that fact.
Mr. FLOIRENCE said he inquired of the Postmaster General, whom he believed to be a truthful man.
Mr. BLAIR said he was perfectly willing to take the

Mr. BLAIR said he was perfectly willing to take the answer from the Postmaster General.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, did not know that his name was in any way cannected with this affair. He understood that Mr. BLAIR said he derived his information from him, to which he replied he was mistaken. He had not had, and had not now, any knowledge of the sort. He never had said he knew the Postmaster General owned land. It was true, as his colleague on the Committee on the Post Office [Mr. Caato] had said, that a rumor of that kind had been in circulation. He heard it a long time ago, and might have spoken of it as a rumor in the presence of the gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. Bayan, I but he had no recollection of the fact.

it a long time ago, and might are specified in the presence of the gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. Blank,] but he had no recollection of the fact.

Mr. Blank, said he never had quoted the gentleman as knowing the facts of his own knowledge, but simply said he had repeated what he had heard.

Mr. ENGLISH again stated that he had no recollection

of the conversation On motion of Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, without taking

MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON. On motion of Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, the bill of

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, stated that Harr Councily, of Philadelphia, whose arrest for contempt had been ordered by the House, upon learning the action of the House, had come to Washington immediately, and appeared before the committee. He had delivered him-self up to the Sergeaut at-Arms, at the suggestion of the committee; and he therefore moved that he be dis-charged from the custody of that officer; which motion was agreed to.

was agreed to.
ORDER OF BUSINESS.
Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, moved that the rules be suspended and the House again go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with the view of hav-ing a night session; pending which— Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, asked consent to introduce

bill to revive the tariff of 1846; but objection being made,
Mr PHELPS refused to withdraw his motion that the
rules might be suspended.
Sundry dilatory motions were then made and rejected,
until finally Mr. PHELPS withdraw his motion, and the

By Mr. SMITH, of Illinois: The petition of a large number of cit-cine of Bond county, Ill., praying the establishment of a branch mint or assay office at St. Louis, Mo.

[After the close of our report of the proceedings of the House last evening, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Grover, of Oregon, and Mr. Strevess, of Washington Territory, got the floor and addressed the committee on the subject of the Indian war expenses of Oregon and Washington, asserting the justice of the claims, and viudicating the action of the commission, who reported them under the authority of an act of Congress.]

under the authority of an act of Congress.] SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, Femeuary 22, 1859.

No. 51. Francia A. Dickens's lessee, plaintiff in error, w. Alonzo Mahana. In error to the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of Ohio. Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the court, reversings the judgment of the said circuit court, with costs, and remanding the ca-se, with directions to award a cenier facing de nove.

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